

STOLID DANES. THROW ALL THEIR DIGNITY TO THE WINDS TO WELCOME THE MAN WHO HAS FOUND THE NORTH POLE

bowed and waved his recognition to the people. Every movement on his part was a signal for a new outbreak of enthusiasm.

SCENES IN STREETS UNRIVALED.

"The only scenes," said one American present, "that I ever saw that approached today's demonstration were some of the receptions accorded Roosevelt in America."

The reception room at the hotel was packed to suffocation with some of the most distinguished men in Denmark and the moment the explorer entered his health was proposed and drunk in champagne. Johan Hansen, minister of commerce, welcomed Dr. Cook on behalf of the government. The minister declared that Denmark considered his return to civilization by way of Denmark as one of the greatest honors ever conferred upon it.

"Were we welcoming one of our own sons, of whom we have sent many to the Arctic regions, after a conquering voyage. We could hardly feel more joyous or prouder. You have won such vast honors that we may all be permitted to share in them."

Minister Hansen then invited Dr. Cook to the state banquet that will be given this evening, and the latter accepted.

"I'll be only too glad to sit at a banquet table again," he said with a laugh. "We did not have many banquets on the way to and from the Pole. Etukishook and Ahwelab (two Eskimos who accompanied the explorer), did not have their evening suits with them during the trip and I did not care to banquet by myself."

COOK ADDRESSES THE CROWDS.

After the formal reception by the minister of commerce, Dr. Cook, in response to the demands of the crowds without, appeared on the balcony of the hotel and addressed them, saying:

"I have had too hard a time in getting here to make a speech. I will simply say that I feel honored in being able to put my foot first on Danish soil in my return trip."

With the initial speechmaking out of the way, Dr. Cook excused himself and went to his rooms for a brief rest before his appointment to meet King Frederick at 2 o'clock this afternoon. As an evidence of the enthusiasm of the crowds through which he had passed, Dr. Cook found his clothes torn in a dozen places and his appearance as disheveled as in his Arctic garb.

After luncheon, Dr. Cook prepared to pay his respects to the King at the palace. He experienced his first embarrassment by discovering that he had no clothes suitable for presentation at court. His dilemma was explained to the King.

"Tell him to come, anyway," the King said. "Let him wear his hunting costume. Indeed, I would rather see him in this dress than in court costume."

And so it was in his hunting suit that the explorer was driven to the palace and received by Frederick.

The King embraced the doctor and showered congratulation upon him. The explorer was visibly affected by the warmth of the King's reception. A stay of more than a half-hour was spent at the palace.

KING DISCUSSES THE DISCOVERY.

Many phases of the North Pole discovery were informally discussed by the King and explorer, the latter expressing his surprise at Frederick's acquaintance with many of the technical phases of Arctic exploration. By his manner, the King clearly showed that he gave the fullest credence to Dr. Cook's statement.

When Dr. Cook returned to his hotel he found the private tailor of the King there under instructions to supply everything that the explorer's wardrobe needed.

Dr. Cook says he will remain in Copenhagen longer than he had at first intended. He would not intimate what had caused him to extend his stay here. When asked whether it was to thoroughly acclimate himself, he replied: "Oh, no, I am in good health now and could safely return to the United States without further preparation."

Commander Hovegaard, of the Danish navy, president of the Danish Royal Geographical Society and the leader of several expeditions into Greenland, came aboard the Hans Egede, along with the newspaper men, just before it docked.

He held a few minutes of earnest conversation with the explorer, after which he said:

"I consider the weight of evidence altogether in Dr. Cook's favor. Everything that he has said so far regarding his trip indicates the truth of his discovery claims."

At Elsinore, Mr. Ryberg, administrative director of Greenland, boarded the Hans Egede and officially welcomed Dr. Cook to Danish soil. He had a long talk with the explorer, in which Cook made known his fear that the shifting nature of the earth's ice cap might remove the tangible evidences he had left at the Pole.

The presence of Dr. Cook in Copenhagen has given almost every organization in the city the excuse to have a banquet in his honor, and the day has been turned into a gigantic fete, with practically every regular avenue of trade closed.

The personal appearance of the American explorer has made a distinctly favorable impression throughout the capital. Those who got a good view of his frank, fearless face, are a unit in declaring that he is not the type of man to distort facts or engage in romancing.

SCIENTISTS ARE FULLY CONVINCED.

This view is especially held by those scientists and others who went aboard the Hans Egede and examined the records and data secured by the explorer. These are convinced that the proofs are adequate.

Among the persons who examined the records are Capt. L. Larsen, of the Hans Egede, Crown Prince Christian, and American Minister Egan. Captain Larsen is himself an expert in Arctic investigations, and declared himself wholly satisfied with Dr. Cook's observations.

"There is not the slightest doubt in my mind," he said, "that Dr. Cook found the North Pole."

Shortly after his arrival at the Hotel Phoenix, Dr. Cook received an autograph letter of congratulation from King Frederick, which concluded with the invitation to visit the palace.

Dr. Cook was the guest of the American legation at luncheon. The legation building was surrounded by a dense throng, and the desire to get a glimpse of the discoverer was so keen that numerous fights were engaged in by valorous enthusiasts.

A special detail of police arrived at the legation shortly after 2 o'clock and spent a half-hour in opening a way for Dr. Cook and Minister Egan to reach their automobile, in which they were driven to the King's palace.

In a brief speech at the legation luncheon, Dr. Cook referred to the honor bestowed upon him by the crown prince coming out to meet his vessel.

"I do not take the tribute of the people of Copenhagen as altogether a personal affair," said the guest of honor. "I regard the warmth manifested toward me as largely a tribute to the United States."

A telegram was received today by Dr. Cook inviting him to go to Rome to appear before King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Elena. He intimated that he would have to refuse this request at this time.

The biggest surprise that met Dr. Cook here was the mass of telegrams and cablegrams that awaited him at the hotel. There were hundreds of them, coming from all over the world. Among the messages were scores of offers from lecture bureaus.

OFFERS FOR VAUDEVILLE SEASON.

One American vaudeville manager is said to have offered several thousand dollars a week for a season of forty weeks.

"I will not be without a job for several years, anyway," Dr. Cook laughingly said, as he ran hurriedly over some of the offers.

Commenting on some of the criticisms, he declared:

"It is true that the outfit I carried was not very extensive, but it would be the height of error to suppose from this that I was not thoroughly prepared for the hazardous undertaking. I calculated the thing to a nicety, figured out just what I would have to have and what I could dispense with. I almost calculated too closely, for we ran short of provisions and ammunition on the return trip."

"This way my expedition did not approach in size those of other explorers, but I am certain that no one ever went into the Arctic more completely safeguarded against mishap than I did. The trip was not the result of a sudden inspiration, as has been charged, but was the culmination of the most careful planning ever made by an explorer. Having but three in the party, we did not need nearly so large an outfit as some of the others that have preceded the far North."

"Among the discoveries I made were two hitherto unknown islands of

great size. I made rough maps of these, though it was impossible for me to study their topography closely.

"We suffered a great deal from the cold, though at the Pole, it was not nearly so cold as when crossing Ellsmere Land. The value of the silk tent in guarding against cold was fully established on this trip. I find that many scientists are surprised at the speed with which we went from Cape Thomas Hubbard. We sometimes went fifteen miles in a single day, but when I say that for great stretches of country we encountered no hummocks—nothing but comparatively smooth ice—I think our speed will not appear so unusual."

"Had it been absolutely necessary to have gone faster, I am sure we could have done so."

"We went without food for three days at one time on the return trip. We came upon several walrus and our lives were saved. We were hard pressed again at Cape York, but here again we found game, principally musk-oxen and seals. We killed some of the game with bows and arrows made from thongs of hide and parts of several of our sledges which we broke up on the way home."

—Copyright, 1909, by United Press.

SCIENTISTS' OPINIONS ARE WIDELY DIVIDED

Majority, However, Are of the Opinion That Dr. Cook Really Found the Pole—Mrs. Robert E. Peary Bitter in Criticism.

All the world has united today to congratulate America in the achievement of Dr. Frederick A. Cook for the discovery of the North Pole.

But explorers and scientists men, even those who are most friendly to Dr. Cook, declare he should have conclusive proofs of his discovery. They must be "shown."

A few say that if Dr. Cook did stand on the spot men have sought for 100 years it was a sporting achievement and not a scientific exploration. A very few decline to place credence in the announcement, and these believe Dr. Cook was mistaken in his reckoning or is laboring under a mental delusion.

Men who know him, and these include some of the world's best known explorers, decline to believe that he would willfully deceive the world about his achievements, and these hope for his sake that he will be able to prove his claim.

That it would be almost impossible to return from the Pole after he reached it is one point on which the disbelievers rally. His compass would be useless, they say, and only by rare chance could he have relied on the stars, because the polar region is thought to be shrouded in mist. This latter, however, was disproved by Dr. Cook. Following are some of the comments made by scientists and laymen:

Thinks the World Should Wait Further.
Paris—Henri Rochefort, in La Patrie: "The obstacles overcome were stupendous, but the world should wait before passing final judgment."

Berlin—Dr. Sieglitz, professor of geography, Berlin University: "One must accept on principle the statement that Cook reached the Pole, but the published stories need much explanation."

London—The Pall Mall Gazette: "Cook's story is a book about the ascent of Mt. McKinley will recognize the author in every feature of this narrative. It remains for him to prove it."

Rome—Prof. Emanuele, astronomer: "If Cook reached the Pole, he witnessed the total eclipse of the sun, visible only there. In that way he can prove his story of reaching the Pole."

Parisian Calls It "Sporting Proposition."
Paris—M. Delagrang, dean of geography and navigation, French Academy of Sciences: "The low temperature claimed and the rapidity of Cook's march tend to discredit the story in the minds of savants. It is a good sporting proposition."

Philadelphia—Dr. Robert M. Keely, former companion of Peary and friend of Cook: "I can only conclude that Dr. Cook is making a sincere statement, but the veracity of it is a question of mental illusion."

Portland, Ore.—Dr. L. O. Wolfe, surgeon with former Peary party: "Dr. Cook should have followed a course of his own instead of following out the one mapped out in advance by Peary."

Says He Can Easily Prove His Contentions.
Rome—Prof. Zappa, of Rome Observatory: "Dr. Cook can easily prove his story if he brought back geological specimens. The surest proof will come when the next explorer who reaches the Pole returns and confirms or disproves Cook's story."

Brussels—Le Conte, scientist, who accompanied Cook with Belgian expedition: "I am absolutely convinced of the accuracy of Dr. Cook's narrative. He is incapable of uttering an untruth."

Los Angeles—Prof. William H. Knight, vice president of the Academy of Science: "I am sure Dr. Cook discovered the Pole. To the entire world he is a hero."

Chicago—Dr. Wallace Atwood, of geological department of University of Chicago: "We have been waiting for some years for proof that Cook climbed Mt. McKinley. We will have to wait that long, I suppose, for proof that he reached the North Pole."

Mrs. R. E. Peary Very Skeptical About It.
SOUTH HARPSEWELL, Me., Sept. 4.—Mrs. Robert E. Peary, wife of the Arctic explorer now in the Polar region, and

who knows Dr. Cook extremely well, said today:

"I have been expecting to hear this report ever since I knew Dr. Cook started for the Pole. It has been a standing joke at the Explorers' Club and in our set in New York."

"If Dr. Cook has discovered the Pole, he will have to bring back some of Mr. Peary's records to prove to the world he has been farther north. It is customary for all explorers to leave records in their own handwriting in cairns built of stone. The following explorers must copy that record, place the copy in the cairn and bring back the original by all means."

"One reason I don't put much faith in the story of the discovery is that it quotes Dr. Cook as writing he was living on snow. Eskimos don't live on snow any more than we do, and everybody who knows their habits and the Arctic regions knows that is true."

Explorer's Wife Had Never Given Up.
SOUTH HARPSEWELL, Me., Sept. 4.—Mrs. Frederick A. Cook, wife of the explorer, who has been spending a couple of weeks here, left for Brunswick and Portland, accompanied by her two young daughters and by two friends. It was understood that she intended to proceed from Portland immediately to her home in Brooklyn.

"I wish to thank all of my friends for the great interest they are taking in my husband and will say to the public that I fully appreciate the gratitude felt by all of them that the Pole has been discovered by a citizen of this country."

"I had never given up hope that my husband would come out all right. I had felt all along that he would return safe and that he would achieve the object of his ambition. I did not expect to hear from him quite so soon, but thought he would send word to me some time this month."

Says Original Plans All Were Carried Out.
BOSTON, Sept. 4.—Charles A. F. Buffum, of Somerville, a friend of Dr. Cook, said today that all the circumstances of his progress toward the Pole as depicted by Dr. Cook coincide with the plan Mr. Buffum heard him outline several years ago.

"Dr. Cook's statement that he made his way to the Pole may be accepted as true, for with his indomitable spirit and rare enthusiasm the man is absolutely reliable," Mr. Buffum declared.

"When he started with the expedition financed by J. R. Bradley, I believe Dr. Cook was successful. He possessed the elements for success—sympathetic companions, good equipment and all information necessary. Personally he is modest, but highly interesting. He is very strongly suggests his German parentage, and he has the persistence of that race."

Died.
WOLF—At her residence on Hadenburg road, at 2:30 p. m., Friday, September 3, Elizabeth K. Wolf (nee Unruh), aged sixty-eight years.

Through the peary gates of Heaven passed the one we loved so dear; God thought it best to take her from us. Though she left her home so dear, Gone, but not forgotten.

Funeral Monday, September 6, at 10 a. m. By Rev. Devoted Children. Friends and relatives invited to attend.

LEMLEY—On Friday, September 3, 1909, at 7 p. m., Captain SAMUEL C. LEMLEY, U. S. N., died at his residence, 1223 F street, N. W.

Notice of funeral hereafter. sep-4

HARRIS—On Saturday, September 4, 1909, at 6:30 a. m., HAYWARD GUTHRIE HARRIS, aged thirty-seven years and eleven months, eldest son of Captain and Mrs. Peter J. Harris, of cerebro-spinal meningitis, after an illness of four days, died at his residence, 1223 F street, N. W.

Services and interment at Princeton, N. J., on September 6.

By Her Devoted Children, Buffalo, Pittsburg, and Atlanta papers please copy. sep-4

RAIL—On Friday, September 3, 1909, at 2:30 p. m., CHARLES A. RAIL, M. D.

COOPER—On Thursday, September 2, 1909, at 2:30 p. m., at her residence, 1913 F street, northwest, Mrs. LUCY M. COOPER.

Mrs. Cooper was born in this city in 1838. She was a member of many charitable institutions in this city. One son, W. S. Jones, survives her.

GARTLAND—Departed this life, Thursday, September 2, 1909, at 11 p. m., THOMAS GARTLAND, husband of the late Susan Elizabeth Gartland.

HAYDEN—On Thursday, September 2, 1909, at 2:30 p. m., FRANKS ODA HAYDEN.

POOLE—On Friday, September 3, 1909, at 2:15 p. m., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Lowe, 22 Randolph place northwest, EMILY POOLE, in her eighty-second year.

WALSH—On Friday, September 3, 1909, at 11:45 a. m., FLORENCE BUTLER, wife of Dr. John E. Walsh.

UNDERTAKERS.

HARRY M. PADGETT, UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER, 729 11th St. E. Phone Linc. 1719-901

J. WILLIAM LEE, UNDERTAKER AND LIVERY, 322 Pa. ave. N. W. Telephone Main 1285. Washington, D. C.

FUNERAL DESIGNS.

FUNERAL DESIGNS of every description—moderately priced. GUDE 1214 F St. N. W.

PROFESSORS AT YALE LAMBASTE THE CRITICS

Declare That Chicago Scientists Who Caviled at Dr. Cook's Statements Don't Know What They Are Talking About.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 4.—Yale professors were greatly displeased today at criticisms of Dr. Cook made by Chicago professors. Prof. Chittenden, of Yale, said that the Chicago criticisms were unfair and uncalled for, but Prof. Brewer went much further.

"What do they know about it?" he asked. "Dr. Atwood, out in Chicago, says he knows Dr. Cook as well as I do. Nothing of the kind. He doesn't. None of those who I asked Dr. Cook in the interviews this morning knew anything about conditions in the polar regions, except what they have read. Dr. Atwood says Dr. Cook has never satisfactorily explained his trip up Mt. McKinley. I wouldn't explain anything to a man like that."

"These Chicago professors," continued Prof. Brewer, "are suffering from ignorance, and from egotism which is born of ignorance. They say Dr. Cook must prove to them he has been to the Pole. How can he prove it? I have known Dr. Cook for many years very well, and have never even suspected him of an untruth. He has given all he has to science, and should have the credit of what he has done."

"Another one of these Chicago professors," went on Prof. Brewer, "claims

it was impossible for Dr. Cook to make the final dash in the month he claims to have made it. What do they know about it? They were never there. They don't know what they are talking about when they say that icebergs would impede Dr. Cook's progress. There are no icebergs there. In summer the ice expands and there are hills, but no bergs. In winter, Dr. Cook told me, the snow would be packed and smooth, and it was then he would make the dash. It would squish him in the physique of Dr. Cook to stand the terrible cold. He was supplied with plenty of provisions. The only question was whether his health would hold out. The Eskimos who accompanied him were accustomed to the cold, and Dr. Cook showed good judgment in not taking any white man along. He was the first man to put into execution the theory of a dash from that particular section, and to make the run when the ice was smooth and practically unmovable."

"Dr. Cook did not leave New York with a brass band, for he knew there was a possibility of failure. Now, that he has succeeded, the most generous honor, and America should be proud of him. He has always had detractors. Bobby Sun, for instance, the first, referring to the Mt. McKinley affair, later resigned from the Arctic Club, because Dr. Cook wrote a book showing how it was possible for him to climb the mountain in the length of time he took."

"The Geographic Society has already received an acceptance of its invitation to Lieutenant Shackleton, and one will be sent to Dr. Cook immediately upon his arrival in this country. In addition to the handsome medals which the society will present to the two explorers in commemoration of their great achievements, an honorarium of \$500 has been granted to Lieutenant Shackleton to cover his expenses."

It was originally planned to make this year's banquet an "American night" at which only Americans would be present, but this was abandoned because of the desire of many members to pay honor to Lieutenant Shackleton because of his achievement in the Antarctic field. The decision is now to make the celebration a "Polar night," allowing for a wide discussion of the whole subject of polar exploration. It is probable the banquet will be held about December 14. Prof. Moore, its president, will preside.

With the prospect of having Dr. Frederick A. Cook and Lieutenant Shackleton, the English explorer who recently penetrated the region about the South Pole, as guests, and the President to present medals to each, the banquet of the National Geographic Society, this winter promises to be the most memorable in the history of that organization.

The Geographic Society has already received an acceptance of its invitation to Lieutenant Shackleton, and one will be sent to Dr. Cook immediately upon his arrival in this country. In addition to the handsome medals which the society will present to the two explorers in commemoration of their great achievements, an honorarium of \$500 has been granted to Lieutenant Shackleton to cover his expenses."

It was originally planned to make this year's banquet an "American night" at which only Americans would be present, but this was abandoned because of the desire of many members to pay honor to Lieutenant Shackleton because of his achievement in the Antarctic field. The decision is now to make the celebration a "Polar night," allowing for a wide discussion of the whole subject of polar exploration. It is probable the banquet will be held about December 14. Prof. Moore, its president, will preside.

With the prospect of having Dr. Frederick A. Cook and Lieutenant Shackleton, the English explorer who recently penetrated the region about the South Pole, as guests, and the President to present medals to each, the banquet of the National Geographic Society, this winter promises to be the most memorable in the history of that organization.

The Geographic Society has already received an acceptance of its invitation to Lieutenant Shackleton, and one will be sent to Dr. Cook immediately upon his arrival in this country. In addition to the handsome medals which the society will present to the two explorers in commemoration of their great achievements, an honorarium of \$500 has been granted to Lieutenant Shackleton to cover his expenses."

It was originally planned to make this year's banquet an "American night" at which only Americans would be present, but this was abandoned because of the desire of many members to pay honor to Lieutenant Shackleton because of his achievement in the Antarctic field. The decision is now to make the celebration a "Polar night," allowing for a wide discussion of the whole subject of polar exploration. It is probable the banquet will be held about December 14. Prof. Moore, its president, will preside.

With the prospect of having Dr. Frederick A. Cook and Lieutenant Shackleton, the English explorer who recently penetrated the region about the South Pole, as guests, and the President to present medals to each, the banquet of the National Geographic Society, this winter promises to be the most memorable in the history of that organization.

The Geographic Society has already received an acceptance of its invitation to Lieutenant Shackleton, and one will be sent to Dr. Cook immediately upon his arrival in this country. In addition to the handsome medals which the society will present to the two explorers in commemoration of their great achievements, an honorarium of \$500 has been granted to Lieutenant Shackleton to cover his expenses."

It was originally planned to make this year's banquet an "American night" at which only Americans would be present, but this was abandoned because of the desire of many members to pay honor to Lieutenant Shackleton because of his achievement in the Antarctic field. The decision is now to make the celebration a "Polar night," allowing for a wide discussion of the whole subject of polar exploration. It is probable the banquet will be held about December 14. Prof. Moore, its president, will preside.

With the prospect of having Dr. Frederick A. Cook and Lieutenant Shackleton, the English explorer who recently penetrated the region about the South Pole, as guests, and the President to present medals to each, the banquet of the National Geographic Society, this winter promises to be the most memorable in the history of that organization.

The Geographic Society has already received an acceptance of its invitation to Lieutenant Shackleton, and one will be sent to Dr. Cook immediately upon his arrival in this country. In addition to the handsome medals which the society will present to the two explorers in commemoration of their great achievements, an honorarium of \$500 has been granted to Lieutenant Shackleton to cover his expenses."

It was originally planned to make this year's banquet an "American night" at which only Americans would be present, but this was abandoned because of the desire of many members to pay honor to Lieutenant Shackleton because of his achievement in the Antarctic field. The decision is now to make the celebration a "Polar night," allowing for a wide discussion of the whole subject of polar exploration. It is probable the banquet will be held about December 14. Prof. Moore, its president, will preside.

With the prospect of having Dr. Frederick A. Cook and Lieutenant Shackleton, the English explorer who recently penetrated the region about the South Pole, as guests, and the President to present medals to each, the banquet of the National Geographic Society, this winter promises to be the most memorable in the history of that organization.

The Geographic Society has already received an acceptance of its invitation to Lieutenant Shackleton, and one will be sent to Dr. Cook immediately upon his arrival in this country. In addition to the handsome medals which the society will present to the two explorers in commemoration of their great achievements, an honorarium of \$500 has been granted to Lieutenant Shackleton to cover his expenses."

It was originally planned to make this year's banquet an "American night" at which only Americans would be present, but this was abandoned because of the desire of many members to pay honor to Lieutenant Shackleton because of his achievement in the Antarctic field. The decision is now to make the celebration a "Polar night," allowing for a wide discussion of the whole subject of polar exploration. It is probable the banquet will be held about December 14. Prof. Moore, its president, will preside.

With the prospect of having Dr. Frederick A. Cook and Lieutenant Shackleton, the English explorer who recently penetrated the region about the South Pole, as guests, and the President to present medals to each, the banquet of the National Geographic Society, this winter promises to be the most memorable in the history of that organization.

The Geographic Society has already received an acceptance of its invitation to Lieutenant Shackleton, and one will be sent to Dr. Cook immediately upon his arrival in this country. In addition to the handsome medals which the society will present to the two explorers in commemoration of their great achievements, an honorarium of \$500 has been granted to Lieutenant Shackleton to cover his expenses."

It was originally planned to make this year's banquet an "American night" at which only Americans would be present, but this was abandoned because of the desire of many members to pay honor to Lieutenant Shackleton because of his achievement in the Antarctic field. The decision is now to make the celebration a "Polar night," allowing for a wide discussion of the whole subject of polar exploration. It is probable the banquet will be held about December 14. Prof. Moore, its president, will preside.

With the prospect of having Dr. Frederick A. Cook and Lieutenant Shackleton, the English explorer who recently penetrated the region about the South Pole, as guests, and the President to present medals to each, the banquet of the National Geographic Society, this winter promises to be the most memorable in the history of that organization.

The Geographic Society has already received an acceptance of its invitation to Lieutenant Shackleton, and one will be sent to Dr. Cook immediately upon his arrival in this country. In addition to the handsome medals which the society will present to the two explorers in commemoration of their great achievements, an honorarium of \$500 has been granted to Lieutenant Shackleton to cover his expenses."

It was originally planned to make this year's banquet an "American night" at which only Americans would be present, but this was abandoned because of the desire of many members to pay honor to Lieutenant Shackleton because of his achievement in the Antarctic field. The decision is now to make the celebration a "Polar night," allowing for a wide discussion of the whole subject of polar exploration. It is probable the banquet will be held about December 14. Prof. Moore, its president, will preside.

With the prospect of having Dr. Frederick A. Cook and Lieutenant Shackleton, the English explorer who recently penetrated the region about the South Pole, as guests, and the President to present medals to each, the banquet of the National Geographic Society, this winter promises to be the most memorable in the history of that organization.

The Geographic Society has already received an acceptance of its invitation to Lieutenant Shackleton, and one will be sent to Dr. Cook immediately upon his arrival in this country. In addition to the handsome medals which the society will present to the two explorers in commemoration of their great achievements, an honorarium of \$500 has been granted to Lieutenant Shackleton to cover his expenses."

It was originally planned to make this year's banquet an "American night" at which only Americans would be present, but this was abandoned because of the desire of many members to pay honor to Lieutenant Shackleton because of his achievement in the Antarctic field. The decision is now to make the celebration a "Polar night," allowing for a wide discussion of the whole subject of polar exploration. It is probable the banquet will be held about December 14. Prof. Moore, its president, will preside.

With the prospect of having Dr. Frederick A. Cook and Lieutenant Shackleton, the English explorer who recently penetrated the region about the South Pole, as guests, and the President to present medals to each, the banquet of the National Geographic Society, this winter promises to be the most memorable in the history of that organization.

The Geographic Society has already received an acceptance of its invitation to Lieutenant Shackleton, and one will be sent to Dr. Cook immediately upon his arrival in this country. In addition to the handsome medals which the society will present to the two explorers in commemoration of their great achievements, an honorarium of \$500 has been granted to Lieutenant Shackleton to cover his expenses."

It was originally planned to make this year's banquet an "American night" at which only Americans would be present, but this was abandoned because of the desire of many members to pay honor to Lieutenant Shackleton because of his achievement in the Antarctic field. The decision is now to make the celebration a "Polar night," allowing for a wide discussion of the whole subject of polar exploration. It is probable the banquet will be held about December 14. Prof. Moore, its president, will preside.

With the prospect of having Dr. Frederick A. Cook and Lieutenant Shackleton, the English explorer who recently penetrated the region about the South Pole, as guests, and the President to present medals to each, the banquet of the National Geographic Society, this winter promises to be the most memorable in the history of that organization.

The Geographic Society has already received an acceptance of its invitation to Lieutenant Shackleton, and one will be sent to Dr. Cook immediately upon his arrival in this country. In addition to the handsome medals which the society will present to the two explorers in commemoration of their great achievements, an honorarium of \$500 has been granted to Lieutenant Shackleton to cover his expenses."

It was originally planned to make this year's banquet an "American night" at which only Americans would be present, but this was abandoned because of the desire of many members to pay honor to Lieutenant Shackleton because of his achievement in the Antarctic field